FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,593.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 103.

Inaugural Address of Governor Scales.

Four years have passed, and we are again assembled under the constitution and laws of North Carolina to inaugurate a chief magistrate and other State elective officers. By virtue of a free and fair election held on the fourth day of November last, these officers have been designated, and that designation is now the law of the land. Under this authority the duty and honor of presiding over the people of this grand old State for the next four years is mine. I am deeply and justly sensible of this honor, remembering always, as I trust I shall, that duty and honor go hand in hand, and that as honor fades in the neglect of duty, so duty well performed alone perpetuates honor. In assuming the high duties incident to the position, I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the fidelity, wisdom and patriotism which have characterized the legislation of the last fourteen years, and the marked advancement made in those interests which are so essential to the wealth, happiness and general prosperity of the people. Wasted by war and robbed by legislation inspired by men who came among us with no motive except to prey upon the remnant we had left, the State, in 1870, found herself burdened with a debt, the principal and interest of which, amounted to $41,788,710; this in part was made up of what was known as special tax bonds. Issued in fraud and sold at a price which should have placed purchasers on their guard, these bonds, in the estimation of the people, carried with them no moral obligation, and were repudiated by a subsequent legislature.

This action was afterwards submitted to the votes of the people, and was by them overwhelmingly sustained. The old debt of the State was $12,727,000. Unable to meet this without burdening the people in their impoverished condition, beyond their ability, the legislature of 1879, after carefully considering the value of the taxable property of the State, called together their creditors and, in the spirit of an equitable compromise, offered them the largest sum they believed the people could pay, and the creditors, in most cases, with a liberal gift which was highly creditable, accepted the terms. New bonds at 4 per cent, to the amount of $2,803,796.25, exempt from taxation, were issued in exchange for the old, amounting to $9,627,445, and when fully arranged, as I doubt not it will be, a debt of $12,727,000 will be reduced to the sum of $3,589,000, upon which the interest has been and will continue to be promptly paid. This was a wise and just measure. It gave a new impulse to all our interests, and for the first time since the war inspired our people with hope and confidence. Only one other debt remained for settlement and that is known as the debt growing out of the construction bonds. The same legislature provided for the appointment of commissioners to confer and settle this with the creditors upon a basis that would be just under all the circumstances to all parties. After much negotiation and some delay the commissioners who were men of ability and high reputation succeeded in getting the creditors to surrender $676,800 of the interest then due and to accept new bonds for the remainder. This will require probably no further appropriation from the State, the railroad is now paying 6 per cent. and will be able not only to keep the interest paid up, but it is believed that out of the surplus which the State receives over and above the interest from the lease she will by a proper investment in a few years be able to discharge the principal sum. Our new sixes are worth at this time a premium of 8 per cent. and are still enhancing, while our four's are worth 83 and are growing in demand every day.

In 1870 we had about 1,150 miles of railroad, now we have 1,950 which, distributed through the State, carry life, light and prosperity to every section. We have realized the dream of our fathers, we have tunnelled the mountains, filled up the gorges and connected by one of the grandest works in the world, the extreme western part of our State with the Atlantic ocean. The mountains and the sea have kissed each other. The people have been brought in closer contact and sectional divisions will disappear. The resources of the west, so rich in minerals and timbers, are being developed, the markets of the east opened up and we are fast becoming one homogeneous, united, happy and prosperous people. The State up to the war had a school fund of about $2,000,000; much of it was lost by the war, much has been squandered or stolen since. Up to 1870 nothing was paid to teachers except the sum of $38,981, which is said to have been appropriated for schools in 1869–70. For the fiscal year ending September 1877, there were disbursed for schools $289,213.32. This sum increased each successive year until in 1884, we received for school purposes $813,046.16 of which sum $623,440.93 was actually disbursed, leaving in the hands of the county treasurers the sum of $189,605.23 to be disbursed hereafter. In 1877 the number of children of school age was 408,209, the number enrolled 98,764. In 1883 the whole number, of school age, was 466,678, at school 250,644. In 1869 the value of school property in the State was nothing. In 1879 the value was $143,569.10. In 1883 the value was $390,008 50. The number of schools, white and colored, are 6,000; of this number, there are about 4,000 white and 2,000 colored. In 1876 there were no normal schools for the education and training of teachers. Now there is one at Chapel Hill for the whites and one at Fayetteville for the blacks. In addition to these, eight normal schools have been established over the State, four for each race and $8,000 annually appropriated to their support. In 1877 the sum of $11,515.97 was paid for school houses. In 1883 there was paid for the same purpose $74,712 37. In 1868 and '69 the State taxes amounted to 80 cents on the $100 worth of property, without any corresponding appreciable benefit to the people. In 1871 the State taxes were reduced to 52 cents on the $100 worth of property; in January 1874 to 31⅔; in 1876 to 29⅔; in 1883 to 25; in 1884 to nothing. This last result was brought about by a sale of the Western North Carolina railroad, and the sum paid was placed in the treasury, for the relief of the tax payer. The taxes levied for school purposes in 1883 were 12½ cents on the $100 valuation of property and 37½ on the poll. To accomplish these results, the most rigid economy was practiced, the number of officers was cut down, all salaries were reduced to sums many of which are now doubtless too low, and all appropriations for ordinary expenses of the government were confined within the limit of what was strictly necessary. Such a showing of progress and economy on the part of the State in the last 14 years must afford the highest gratification to every true North Carolinian and at the same time is most honorable to the Legislature and Executive officers who aided in its accomplishment.

But as we stand out to-day on this advanced ground, we should not forget that there is yet much to accomplish to place our State in that high position which she is entitled to hold and must hold by virtue of her developed and undeveloped resources, among the most prosperous States of the Union. There is much in the past to encourage us notwithstanding our reverses and difficulties, and I hope and believe that he who shall stand where I now stand eight years from to-day to be inaugurated as your Chief Magistrate, will be able to say that our advance in that time has been equal to if not greater than that made in the eight years just past. We cannot afford to recede or stand still. The world moves and we must move with it. "Intelligence is the life of liberty," and republican institutions cannot be maintained without it. We must have more and better schools, and these should be taught at least six months in the year. We must add to the number and qualifications of our teachers. We must have more money. The State Constitution provides for compulsory education. If we can once infuse into our people a spirit of education and so manufacture public sentiment in its behalf as to make it a reproach to every parent who refuses to send his children to school and to every child of ten years of age and over who cannot read, we will need no other compulsory law. The obligation of every parent to look after the mental training and development of his children is not less in the eyes of God and man than the obligation to feed and clothe their bodies. He who does not provide for his own and especially for those of his own home, has, we are told, denied the faith and is worse than an infidel, and surely it cannot be understood that in making the provision the immortal part of the child is to be neglected.

I am fully aware of the difficulties that have been and are now in our way. Our former slaves have been emancipated, and under the constitution and laws of the State and United States are clothed with all the privileges of citizenship. These people amount to over one-third of our population, and a very large proportion of them cannot read and write. The number of white people over ten years of age, who cannot write, is 192,032, which is 31.5 of the whole number of whites over 10 years of age. The number of colored people of 10 years and over who cannot write is 271,913, which is 77.4 of the whole number of colored people over 10 years of age. This number, added to the number of whites, gives us 463,975 as the sum total of all persons of 10 years and upwards who cannot write, or 48.4 of the whole population of 10 years and over. Thus it will be seen that the colored race adds largely to our duties in this regard, and increases to a very great extent the burdens imposed, this, too, without any corresponding contribution on their part in the way of taxes. They are poor, many of them insolvent, and the taxes paid by them to school and other purposes are very inconsiderable. The division of school funds, which we have faithfully and impartially made between the two races for nearly 20 years, not only retards our progress, but makes the work difficult and almost hopeless without aid. The general government claims and is entitled to the credit of emancipation; it should assume the responsibilities and the duties growing out of it. The act was without warrant in the constitution. The only authority to be found for it was in the higher law. But the colored race was not only emancipated, but invested at once, without preparation or training and in all their ignorance, with the high privilege of citizenship. This is irrevocably fixed in the constitutions of the State and of the United States. The State constitution declares that slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are hereby forever prohibited within the State. The constitution of the United States is equally emphatic. These declarations are in accord with the will of the people of all the States, and will be sustained to the extent of their power. All fears, if any, on the part of our colored people, that their condition may be changed in this regard, are wholly groundless. They have been suggested by bad men for a wicked purpose.

But standing here to-day as I do in the capacity of your Chief Magistrate, with the constitution of the State and of the United States in my hands, I declare in the name of my State and her people that slavery and involuntary servitude within her borders do not and can never exist, except for crime. These people then are not only free, but they have now and will continue to have, as long as the government lasts, a voice in its control and management. To the end that their action be intelligent they must be educated, and the State and general government are alike deeply interested in its accomplishment. I believe it is the duty of the general government out of the large surplus on hand to contribute to this purpose. It is said, however, that there is no warrant in the constitution for such action. There is no warrant in the constitution for a large surplus in the treasury. It is a principle conceded by all that no more money should be collected from the people than is sufficient to pay all the necessary and legitimate expenses of the government. In 1837 we had a large surplus on hand; it encouraged dishonesty, extravagance and waste, and its disposition therefore became a necessity. Congress hesitated and had grave doubts as to what should be done with it. After much discussion and great deliberation, without any express constitutional warrant, as all admitted, they loaned it to the States to be used for school purposes, and this was the beginning of our school fund in North Carolina. There was no warrant for raising it, none for giving it away, yet it was liable to be stolen or wasted if not returned to the States. They cut the gordian knot by a loan to the States, which was and is to all intents and purposes, a gift. This action was not authorized by the constitution, but justified *ex neccessitate rei*. We are now in the same situation, an unconstitutional surplus is on hand and as too much has been taken from the people, how better can it be disposed of in the light of this precedent than to return it as a loan or gift to the people from whom it was improperly taken, in that way which would be most equitable and just? In the first case it received the sanction of the Democratic party with Jackson as its then leader, who approved and signed the bill. Our case has all the equities of this one, with the additional obligation upon the government to aid in the education of a people who though in bondage and ignorance had been emancipated and clothed with the rights of citizenship. Both are based upon a surplus in the treasury which should not have been raised, but must be disposed of. If there were no surplus, then the question would be a very different one and, in my opinion, any act on the part of Congress to levy taxes to raise money for purposes of education in the States, whatever be the supposed obligation of the government in the premises, is without precedent and without warrant in the constitution. If, however, it is deemed doubtful and if doubtful, dangerous, whether Congress can make a direct appropriation for any such purpose even with a surplus on hand, then let the proceeds of the public lands which now go into the treasury, be so used, and that will, with a reduction of taxes, soon dispose of the surplus. From the foundation of the government to the present these lands have been given to the new States for the education of all children, whether native or foreign, and surely these unfortunate people who have lived here so long in bondage and ignorance, but who are now free citizens, should not be neglected. A like case can never be used as a precedent. But however raised, it must be given and disbursed by the States in their own way for school purposes without any conditions which would even in the slightest degree interfere with the rights and sovereignty of the States under the constitution. But with our without aid, the spirit of our constitution and the spirit of the age demands in the interest of the Republican institutions and good government that our people should be educated, and we must press the work to the utmost of our ability.

The State University, at Chapel Hill, forms a most important part of the common school system and claims special attention at the hands of the government. It was provided for in the constitution of 1776, in the following remarkable words: "All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." Again in 1789 one month after the State entered the Union, the legislature declared that in "all well regulated governments it is the indispensable duty of every legislature to consult the happiness of the rising generation and endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the social duties of life by paying the strictest attention to their education; and whereas a university supported by permanent funds and well endowed would have the most direct tendency to answer the above purposes, etc." From that day to this, amid all the mutations of time and revolution, peace and war, the university has retained a place in every constitution, and the duty of its protection and maintainance has been, in emphatic language, placed upon the legislature. In the present constitution it is provided that the legislature, "whenever practicable, shall give free tuition to the poor, and shall establish a college of agriculture, of mining, of mechanics and of normal instruction, in connection with the university." It may not be expedient to attempt all this at once, but the point sought to be made is that the constitution, the organic law of the land, that we are sworn to obey in its letter and spirit, demands a higher and more general education, free of expense, when practicable, for tuition through the university, to all the children of the State. The question, then, is no longer a debatable one; it has been settled for one hundred years that the university must live. The honor, the welfare of the people and the cause of education in the State are all involved in it. It belongs to the whole State. Every man, woman and child has an interest in it, just as they have in the State property and State government. Who can estimate her work and influence for good for nearly a centuary past? When the war broke out there were about 500 students within the college walls. On the rolls of her graduates are to be found the names of some of the wisest, greatest and best men, not only in the State, but in the nation. Her sons are scattered throughout the land adorning every profession and honoring every occupation in life, and such in their reverence for her history and confidence in her work, that their sons in turn are found returning from distant sections to seek education and training in this, the alma mater of their fathers. A few days since at the national capital, I met a gentleman who had graduated at Chapel Hill, from the State of Georgia, and is now a distinguished representative in Congress from Texas. With much interest he inquired about the University. My reply was, that after a hard struggle for life, she was now in a more prosperous condition than she had been since the war. Said he: "Sir, the University of your State had a reputation surpassed by few, if any, like universities in the United States. I was attracted by her reputation and am proud to be numbered among her alumni. I love her classic groves, I love her halls and I honor her noble work, and I tell you as the governor-elect of your State, that your people cannot afford to let that institution languish and languishingly to live, much less to die. It is the oldest and brightest jewel of her crown, and its destruction would be a crime without a parallel." We have other institutions of high character, and all North Carolinians feel a just pride in their standing and work. Some of them are endowed, others looking to it and all will be sustained as they should be by their respective denominations. I bid them God speed. There is room enough and work enough for all; there should be no jealousy, no hostility, no conflict between them, but all work together in harmony for the glory and honor of the State. We cannot under the constitution help them. We can help the University just as we help the common schools and her help can come from no other source, for she is the child of all denominations and of the whole people. There cannot be any abjection urged against her that cannot and has not with equal propriety been urged against free schools, none that have not been made and overcome, time and again in other States. These Statest almos without exception are making large and generous appropriations for their Universities, and still their other colleges live and prosper, and if we do not follow their example, and that speedily, they will soon outstrip us in the race of education. No! No! Chapel Hill must not die, she must not languish. The shades of those grand educators in our State, Caldwell, Swain, Mitchell, Phillips and Hooper, cry out against it. The constitution and the fathers for over one hundred years forbid it. The long line of distinguished alumni in almost every State beseech us to spare their time-honored alma mater. The voice of the people as expressed at the ballot box has overwhelmingly recorded their decree against a starving, sickly existence which is as disastrous as death itself. If then she is to live, in the name of her past glorious history and the State's high hopes of the future, let us make it an institution worthy of the State and her people, equalled by few and surpassed by none. An appropriation equal to one-half what the State of Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Colorado, California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa have made for a similar purpose will give her new life, new hopes and a new future. The reports are before us, her wants, indeed, her needs cannot be covered up. The responsibility is with us. Let us rise to the height or the occasion, do our whole duty and coming generations will bless us.

The industries of the State have claimed, and should continue to claim, the earnest attention of the legislature. The constitution provides that the general assembly shall establish a department of agriculture, immigration and statistics under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State and shall make laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry. In accordance with this provision of the constitution a department has been established by law, and so far has been ably and well equipped with men and means to give it vigor and efficacy. Its duties are most important and if faithfully and wisely performed, must redound to the interests and prosperity of the State. They are to investigate the best mode of improving and extending sheep husbandry and make their report to the legislature, and more particularly the best means of suppressing the ravages of dogs. This industry is well adapted to our soil and climate, and with proper protection and encouragement must soon become one of the most popular and prosperous industries in the State, but it has been sadly neglected. The legislature, in defining the duties of the department in this regard, has, at the same time, merely suggested what is justly considered the first step: to wit, the suppression of the ravages of dogs, but unfortunately they contented themselves with the suggestion and nothing has been done to carry it into effect. The dog and sheep will no more thrive together than the wolf and the lamb. Muzzle the dogs, and the sheep prosper, loose the dogs and the sheep are destroyed. There must also be investigations relating to diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, to the ravages of insects, to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the soils and climate of the State, such as culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits. There must also be investigations as to drainage and irrigation, and in relation to the costs and mode of utilizing native mineral and other domestic sources of fertilizers, as well as their adaptation to soils and crops. They are also charged with the duty of collecting statistics in regard to fencing; with the propagation and culture of fish in the rivers and other inland waters of the State, with the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations which are or may be enacted in this State for the sale of commercial fertilizers and seeds. In connection with this it is provided that there should be employed an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry, whose duty it shall be, upon the request of the department, to analyze all soils, fertilizers and products, water and food, in the interest of general industry and public health. Finally, it is the duty of this board to make reports and such suggestions to the legislature as seem to them, in the spirit of this law, to be practicable. The chief interests of the State, and I trust it always will be so, consist in her agricultural productions. A long step has been made in the right direction and much good done. The quality and quantity of our products have improved and are still improving. The yield of cotton in the State has increased from 73,845 bales in 1850 and 145,514 in 1860 to 389,598 bales in 1880. Our tobaccos command a higher average price than those of any other State in the Union, but the quantity as yet is not as much by 6,000,000 pounds as it was in 1860. I have observed with much regret since the war a disposition on the part of educated young men just arriving at manhood, to surrender the farm of their fathers into the hands of tenants and repair to the cities, already overcrowded, to lead a faster but a less useful and, it may be, a less manly life. The responsibility of investing this industry with new interest, making it more honorable, and thus attracting to and keeping in it our most intelligent and best young men, rests in a good degree upon this board and the commissions. That they will ably and successfully respond to every duty, I feel assured, and doubt not that in a few years our old State with her farms and her gardens will bloom and blossom as the rose.

The manufactures of the State are gradually improving and give brighter promise for the future. In 1860 the number of establishments was 3,689, with a capital of $9,693,703; in 1870 the number was 3,642, with a capital of $8,140,473; in 1880 the number was 3,802, with a capital of $13,045,639. This shows an increase in the last decade of 160 in number and of $4,905,166 in capital. The Tariff Commission of the 47th Congress, all of whom were more or less protectionists, in their report on cotton manufactures, say that after a full investigation of this interest North and South, they find that the cotton manufacturers almost without exception declare that if the duties imposed upon machinery and aniline dyes are taken off, they do not need or desire protection. In addition to this, it is well known and conceded by all that that the class of cotton goods made at the South are of a coarser texture than goods made abroad, therefore do not come in competition with foreign goods, and are not at all influenced in price by the tariff. It is also estimated—and the correctness of the calculation is conceded—that a cotton factory situated here in the cotton belt, with the plant growing around it, has an advantage of $3 00 per bale over any Northern factory. Many of our friends ngaged in that industry have entertained the opinion that the present diminished demand and low price of their goods were due mainly to tariff and tariff agitations, but the facts above stated show that this cannot be so; that, besides this, the tariff has been agitated more or less for ten years in Congress without any material reduction, with little or no effect upon the price, unless it has been for this year, and the fact that agitation has not lowered it heretofore compels us to assign some other cause that can be found in over-production of the manufactured goods, the limited market and speculation and failures in business, causing capital, always timid, to withdraw from business centres and hide itself in the banks of corporations and the chests of private individuals. But our manufacturing interests, notwithstanding the disasters of this year, are most encouraging, our great advantages must eventually attract a large share of Northern capital to our borders, and we need no other aid than good sense, strong arms, honest, economical government and low taxes.

We have already seen the rapid increase of railroads in our borders, and while this is very gratifying as an unmistakable evidence of our material prosperity and progress, it is a source of regret that serious antagonisms exist between the railroad corporations and the citizens in their individual capacity. The corporations complain that in all matters of controversy between them and the individual citizens, it is often difficult for them to get exact justice from the courts and juries of the country. On the other hand the citizens complain that these corporations, chartered and often aided by the State as common carriers, for the common good, are allowed without competition or the restraining influence of law, to levy taxes in the way of freight and fares at their pleasure to the oppression of the citizens. They further complain that unequal and unjust discriminations are made by the railroads, as between individuals, companies, stations, towns and cities, and that the result of this discrimination is to build up one city or locality at the expense of another, and to break down one set of men for the benefit of another. There are grave complaints on both sides, and there is doubtless much truth in them. When a railroad company is chartered it is made a person in law, and as such entitled to all its privileges, rights and immunities, given under the law, as much as the highest and most favored individual in the land. Say if you will that it has no soul, no sympathies, no affections, no ambition or aspiration beyond gain; still it is a child of the law, and in a land where law is supreme is entitled to all the power of the State to secure a fair trial and protection of every legal right. But while this is so the citizens also have rights under the constitution that must be equally recognized and protected. All other common carriers, whether by land or sea, to a greater or less extent, are regulated and held within proper limits in all their exactions from the public by competition,

(Continued on 4th page.)

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:34 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:5 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.

JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Jan 15, 1885. 101-

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ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thurs day at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

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Jan. 30, 1884. 5

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THUKSDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1885.

A NEW OUTFIT FOR THE OBSERVER.

Readers of the OBSERVER will be glad to know that, early in February, the OBSERVER will be printed from a complete new outfit of type and upon a new and fast power press.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

We learn that the joint committee of the General Assembly on the judiciary is actively engaged in the consideration of the question of remodeling the judicial system of the State; and that it will propose to increase the number of Superior Court judges to thirteen. The committee has canvassed the State, county by county, and its members conclude that it will require four hundred and forty-eight weeks of court in all, to give the necessary relief to the various counties. This will be

increase of one hundred and thirty three weeks. Under the present system, each judge holds court thirty-five weeks in the year. Under the proposed plan, the service will be about the same—probably one or two weeks less. Cumberland, we learn, is accorded five terms of two weeks each—which is a decided improvement.

We regret the fail ure of the bill for increase of the judges' salaries; but rejoice at the prospect of any relief from the present vexatious delays in trials in the large counties.

The committee seem to have gone about their work in an analytical and very proper way.

SENATOR VANCE.

Our Washington correspondent, last week, recorded the remark of a New York journalist, who said that "if the State of New York had Zeb. Vance of North Carolina, there is no telling what he might become within the next four years." The answer is not difficult to those who have watched the growth of this remarkable man. The extraordinary demonstrations at Raleigh and in the General Assembly which accompanied the re-election of the great Senator, last week, for another term of six years in the "greatest deliberative body on earth," were not only the exact expression of the will of all the true men of North Carolina, but they prefigure, we verily believe, the sentiment of the American people at no distant day. The reputation of Governor Vance long since jumped the bounds of his State. Our neighbors across the border have already gratefully called him "the Senator of North Carolina and Virginia." And, so rapidly has he grown since he entered the Senate, that the Union now claims him as one of its greatest statesmen.

The full text of the inaugural address of Governor Scales, an able paper, will be found on the 1st and 4th pages.

GOVERNOR JARVIS.—The General Assembly, last week, adopted a resolution—which passed both Houses unanimously, Republicans as well as Democrats—endorsing the administration of Gov. Jarvis and commending him to Mr. Cleveland as a suitable person for a place in his cabinet.

The action of the Legislature records a notable tribute to the retiring chief magistrate, whose administration has been marked by extraordinary progress in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Jarvis Movement—Nothing Known of Cleveland's Intentions—The Monument Celebration and the Inauguration—Routine Work in Congress—North Carolina Personals.

[Special Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The telegraph had informed the North Carolinians in Washington of what the Legislature had done for Gov. Jarvis, but the Raleigh papers of yesterday were sought for this morning to obtain additional news. While nobody begrudged the retiring Executive the meed of praise which has been generously awarded by the Legislature irrespective of party, while, indeed, all are gratified that full recognition of his services has been made, it is felt that the Legislative body had nothing whatever to do with any suggestions as to whom Mr. Cleveland should select for Cabinet or other positions. Whatever may be done by the gentlemen comprising the delegation in the Congress in this matter, I am sure I represent correctly the sentiment here when I make this statement. Further than that, there is a very strong feeling that Gov. Jarvis is not the man who should receive this honor. There are many persons, both North Carolinians and others, who think that it will never be bestowed upon him.

What the President elect will do, either in the constitution of his Cabinet or on any of the great matters of public policy that will arise under the Democratic restoration, no man or newspaper is authorized to say. Outgivings of policy from Albany this week are mere "guesses at the truth," so to speak. The masterly reserve of Mr. Cleveland is very well received by the most judicious persons of all parties. It is regarded as forecasting a policy of great sagacity. Certainly all that we know of the President-elect is favorable to the view that we are going to have a wise and patriotic administration.

The Nicaraguan treaty has engrossed the attention of the Senate in executive session for several days. Mr. Edmunds concluded today a two-days speech in its favor. All the indications point to the success of the measure. Of any measure that is supported by leading minds in both parties and triumphs by the constitutional two-thirds perhaps it is bold to say that it is not fit to be enacted. But this looks to me like a scheme to involve this country sooner or later in a great war with one or more European powers. It is contrary to the policy established by Washington and since maintained by all our Presidents. If Europe is to be prevented under the Monroe Doctrine from building the Panama Canal, so be it. Report has it that he makes no progress and is not encouraged to proceed, any way. But it is one thing to keep foreign nations from gaining a further foothold on this continent and quite another for us to begin the work of acquiring strips of land and making canals in other countries.

The explosions in London and the introduction by Mr. Edmunds in the Senate of a stringent anti-dynamite bill were nearly coincident. The feeling here is general that the United States must do something to break up the disgraceful gangs who make this country a place of operations and supplies in their private and infernal warfare on the people of Great Britain.

On Friday the brilliant lawyer and orator Frank Hurd, who is the most eloquent man in the House of Representatives and one of the best informed and most highly gifted of Congressmen, made a very bold move against the Senate's claim to originate appropriation bills. But his resolution, while simple enough as parliamentary tactics, and only intended to secure a report from the House Judiciary Committee, named the Blair Education Bill and thus drew the fire of many gentlemen who concurred easily enough in his general principle. Notwithstanding this fierce opposition, largely from the South, Mr. Hurd's proposition would have passed if the votes had remained as cast. By almost superhuman efforts the leaders of the Blair measure secured a few changes, and the resolution was defeated by four votes. A futile effort was made to reconsider this vote. This was a sort of victory for the friends of the Education bill, but it may be barren of results. There is great opposition to the measure, about equally distributed between the parties and nearly so between the sections. It arises not altogether out of its alleged unconstitutionality, and relates to the effects such a measure would have upon the people as well as upon the Government. Some of the ablest men in the House are hostile to any and all such propositions. On the other hand, some of the most sensible and patriotic gentlemen warmly espouse the Blair bill, with all its acknowledged defects. In the vote yesterday to table the Hurd resolution, which was a test question, the North Carolina members present except Mr. Skinner supported the bill by voting to table the resolution. Messrs Dowd and Green, both of whom would have voted on the same side with the majority, were absent. Gen. Cox spoke briefly but with his accustomed ability in opposition to the resolution, which he seemed to favor as a general proposition.

The appointment of Emory Speer, the little upstart Mahone of Georgia, as District Attorney, is opposed by Senator Colquitt. Old Joe Brown supports Speer.

Two more of the persons convicted of participation in the naval medical bureau frauds were sentenced to-day, Sanborn and Cumming, who were small dealers.

The routine work of the Congress is easily summed up. The Indian appropriation bill has passed. General Vance secured an amendment paying the Eastern Board of Cherokees $4,000 for the expenses of their delegations for several years past, making on the floor a short statement in explanation. The amount asked for had been approved as just by the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioner. The Post Office Committee of the House has adopted Mr. Postmaster General Hatton's bill and agreed to make an effort to have the Appropriation Committee report as part of the Post Office appropriation bill the reduction recommended from two to one cent per pound on [second class matter. The House spent the greater part of this afternoon in the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill. The Women's Silk Association of Philadelphia have spun, woven and made two beautiful American flags and presented one each to the houses of Congress. Speeches were delivered on the occasion in the Senate, and the House adopted a resolution of thanks.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Among the North Carolinians who have visited Washington during the week have been the following: Bishop Lyman, Raleigh; Mr. S. W. Vick and Mr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Wilmington; Mr. Daniel, Winton, Bertie Co.; Messrs. Brown, Small (*Gazette*), Simmons and Warren, of Washington; Messrs. W. H. and Herbert Jenkins, of Henderson.

The Washington delegation are here to secure steamboat mail service to points in Hyde county, and to take part in the post master squabble which is still flagrant.

Col. Green was in New York yesterday on important business.

Mrs. Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, was a Miss Key. She is a sister of Mrs. Gov. Turner and aunt of Mrs. Phil Norwood, of Warrenton, N. C.

The first reception of Mrs. Pembroke Jones, held on Wednesday afternoon, was attended by a large number of society people. She was assisted by Miss McMillin, of Tennessee, and a number of other young ladies. She is expecting ex-Senator and Mrs Davis, of Illinois, and Mrs. Ryan, of Charleston, who will be her guests for some time.

Mrs. Matthews, wife of Associate Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court, was buried in this city to-day.

Spooner, the young Senator-elect from Wisconsin, is said to be a man of talent and energy. He used to be a railway attorney.

Messengers have been sent after the missing electoral returns from Iowa and Oregon. The vote will be counted on the 11th of February.

The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 21st, when the monument celebration will be held. All who have tickets will be admitted in good time at the main east door. The Senate will go over to the House chamber, as will also the Supreme Court and distinguished army and navy officials and the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations. Rev. S. A. Wallis, of Pohick (Washington's old church), Va., will open the exercises with prayer, the President of the Senate presiding and the Speaker of the House sitting by his side. Ex-Gov. Long, M. C., of Massachusetts, will read Mr. Robert C. Winthrop's oration, and an oration will be delivered by Hon. John W. Daniel, M. C.-elect to the 49th Congress from the Lynchburg (Va.) district. The Chaplain of the House will pronounce the benediction.

C. W. H.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[Reported ofr the Observer.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 27, 1885.

SENATE.—On Tuesday last the following were among the bills introduced: By Mr. Buxton, to authorize county commissioners to employ counsel to aid in the prosecution of certain criminal cases; by Mr. Swain, to cansl a certain swamp in Bladen; by Mr Cowper, to amend the mode of drawing jurors in New Hanover county; by Mr. Troy, to repeal sections 2,327 to 2,330, inclusive, of the Code.

On Monday no measures of public importance were introduced.

On Wednesday Mr. Troy introduced a bill to authorize the transfer of surplus moneys in the hands of the committee of colored school district No. 1, of Cumberland, to the public school of Fayetteville. Subsequently this bill passed.

A resolution introduced to-day, endorsing the official course of Gov. Jarvis, and urging his appointment to a Cabinet position in the incoming administration, led in both branches to a very agreeable set-to of little speeches, participated in by several of the Republicans. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On Friday Mr. Troy presented a petition from citizens of Gray's Creek township, urging the repeal of the stock law; and Mr. Evans, from citizens of Montgomery, and Mr. Everett, from citizens of Richmond county, to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in certain localities.

The resolution to raise a joint select committee to consider the question of a Railroad Commission was rejected, the committee already appointed being considered sufficient for that purpose.

On Saturday Mr. Cowan, from citizens of Columbus county, presented a petition to compel the Carolina Central Railroad Co. to fence in their road in certain localities in that county.

Mr. Todd introduced a bill making legal fences four feet high.

Mr. Boykin, a bill the more effectually to enable the Board of Education to drain swamp lands.

The House bill to reduce the cost of marriage licenses was defeated by a vote of 18 to 14.

On Monday, Mr. Troy, from citizens of Fayetteville, introduced a petition urging the repeal of the merchants' tax, and Mr. Everett, from citizens of Richmond county, in favor of prohibition in certain localities.

Mr. Chadbourn introduced bills to enable the city of Wilmington to provide for its bonds falling due in 1886–7, and to authorize that city to issue bonds for certain notes.

Mr. White, a bill to compel the attendance of children at school for a specified time.

Mr. Buxton, a bill to make seduction under promise of marriage, criminal.

Mr. Cowan, a bill for the relief of the late sheriff of Bladen county.

Mr. Gudger, a bill to require a license from the Board of Medical Examiners to practice medicine or surgery.

The bill to amend the Code in regard to standard weights was tabled.

The bill to prohibit the importation and sale of of obscene books and papers in this State passed its second and third readings, the vote on second reading being 25 to 8.

HOUSE.—On Tuesday nothing of importance transpired.

On Wednesday Mr. Adams, from citizens of Union county, presented a petition for the repeal of the merchants' tax.

Mr. Womack, by request, a petition from numerous citizens of Wake, Harnett and Chatham counties, for the establishment of a new county to be called Jarvis.

The bill to appropriate, annually, $30,000 for the relief of men who lost a limb, or who have a limb paralyzed, from wounds received in the Confederate service as North Carolina soldiers, and who are now citizens of the State, was taken up. [The bill provides that the maximum relief shall not exceed $50 per annum, and excludes from its benefits such as have taxable property exceeding in value $3,000, or who hold certain offices.] Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

On Thursday the debate was resumed, the question being on an amendment extending the benefit of the bill to widows of disabled soldiers. The bill was postponed and made special order for Friday.

On Friday the consideration of the bill was resumed. An amendment to increase the appropriation to $50,000 was voted down. The amendment extending the benefits of the bill to widows was adopted by a large majority and the bill went over.

On Saturday nothing but private bills were touched, and few of these were of any importance.

On Monday Mr Sneed presented a petition asking the incorporation of the town of Hasty, in Richmond county.

Mr. Pearson introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee to inquire into the ownership, operation and status of certain railroad companies in this State.

Mr. Leazar introduced a resolution instructing the committee on printing to give the public work to the lowest bidder. This led to considerable discussion, but was finally postponed (this Tuesday morning), it being known that the printing question will be settled in caucus to morrow. (Wednesday.)

A bill is before the Legislature to vote $1,000 per year to the Governor for traveling and incidental expenses, extending its provisions to Gov. Jarvis. This is regarded as a flank movement on the increase of salary opponents and will be hotly contested before it goes though, if it ever does go through.

The business of the session is not yet fairly opened, and the indications now are that the young gentlemen who may be regarded as professional talkers will hardly justify my good opinion of them as expressed in a former letter. They will talk, I fear.

P. S. In the Senate to-day (Tuesday) a bill to amend the Constitution so as to make the Commissioner of Agriculture one of the Executive officers, on the same footing as the Secretary of State; providing that the term of office of the Governor and other State officers shall begin on the third Wednesday after the first Monday in January after their election; also providing that no member of the General Assembly shall be elected or appointed to fill the first term of any office or place of trust or profit created by the General Assembly of which he is a member. The bill was ordered to be printed.

S.

The Nicaraguan Treaty.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent write as follows concerning the prospects of the Nicaraguan treaty:

The Senate promises to devote a good deal of time to the consideration of the Nicaraguan treaty, as the Administration is making a special point of having this particular treaty ratified. Several days longer will probably be devoted to the explanation of the treaty and its objects by the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee before general discussion will begin. The Democrats are generally opposed to the ratification of any of the treaties. They make their position of general opposition aggressive. They can defeat the Nicaraguan treaty. The Administration, however, hopes to make the ratification of the treaty a party measure. If they could do this the Republicans have enough votes to ratify the treaty. But can the Administration hold the Republicans in line? Mr. Blaine has announced his opposition to this treaty to his friends, and it is reasonable to infer that he will do what he can to defeat it. It is probable that he might be able to control two or three votes at least. There are several questions entering into the consideration of this treaty which are purely political. One view is that the Republicans desire to ratify this treaty, and if any trouble or complication with foreign powers grows out of it they will charge the whole matter to the way the Democratic Administration carried it out. Another view, from a Democratic standpoint, is that the whole treaty is a stupid, blundering job, and that the Republicans should not be too fiercely opposed. Mr. Blaine's opposition to this treaty has been very quiet. His views upon the subject have been given to only a few friends.

The Right of Appeal.

The judiciary committee of the Senate having reported adversely upon Mr. Troy's bill "to secure the right of appeal to the people" by revoking the order of the Supreme Court requiring appellants to have the record of the Court below printed, Mr. Troy said:

Mr. President: It is with very great diffidence I undertake to secure the passage of a bill on which the judiciary committee has made an adverse report. I entertain great regard for the committee, composed as it is of gentlemen learned in law, but with all due respect to their opinion, when their opinion comes in conflict with the rights of the people, as I believe it does in this case, I must beg leave to differ with them and exhaust all efforts to secure the passage of the bill under consideration. I am not unmindful of the fact that the judicial departments, as the legislative, are co-ordinate departments of the government; neither has the right to encroach upon the prerogatives of the other; but, sir, I am equally mindful of the fact that should the legislature, in its zeal for any measure, step beyond the constitutional limits the court will very properly call a halt; and I take it, sir, that whenever the court steps beyond the rules of propriety and adopts a rule for its government that abridges the rights of the people, they have the unquestionable right, through their representatives, to call a halt. The enforcement of the rule of the court which this bill is intended to have revoked, requiring all appellants to have the records of the court below printed before the same will be entertained by the Supreme court, is, in my opinion, a hard rule, and amounts to a denial of justice; yes, to an absolute denial of the right of appeal to the court of last resort and highest tribunal; for, in many instances, suitors are so poor that they are unable to have the records printed. The rule itself, sir, is in my opinion, a violation of the declaration of rights. The constitution, article 1, section 17, says: "No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, deprived of his free-hold liberties or privileges, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land." Then again, section 35 says: "All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered &c., &c." Now, sir, I submit that a person may be deprived of his property and privileges because he is unable to furnish the records; and I know of one case, sir, where great injustice was done a suitor, where the attorney made a motion for an appeal, but the client could not undergo the expense of printing, and was deprived of the right of appeal. In this case—and I doubt not but there are many others, the court was not only not open, but the door was closed and absolutely barred against the right of appeal. However just the cause, if the party cast is unable to undergo the expense of printing, he is debarred the privilege of going to the court of last resort. I hope the bill will pass.

LONDON SHAKEN BY THE DYNAMITERS.

Explosions in the Parliament House and Tower.

[World and Times Reports.]

LONDON, Jan. 24.—At a few minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon two terrific explosions of dynamite, one quickly following the other, shook the parliament buildings, wrecking portions of the Palace, shattering every pane of glass, and wounding a number of people, some of whom it is feared will die. Almost the same moment a similar explosion took place in the Tower of London, wrecking the White Tower and wounding men, women and and children by flying glass and splinters. The report of the explosion was heard for miles up and down the Thames. Throngs of people hurried from all quarters to the scenes of devastation. News of the explosions flew through London and its populace was thrown into a fever of excitement. The telegraph quickly carried reports of the outrage to all parts of the kingdom and the excitement that reigned in London was shared throughout every town and village in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Neither the House of Commons nor the House of Peers was in session at the time of the explosions. Saturday is visiting day at the Palace of Westminister, and more than a hundred visitors, many of them women, were in the buildings. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall. Mr. Edwin Green, a civil engineer, was visiting the buildings with his wife and sister-in-law. They were decending the steps leading to the crypt when Mrs. Green observed a parcel that looked like a bundle of clothing. Smoke was issuing from it. The thought of dynamite at once suggested itself to her and she called a policeman named Cole who was standing near by and directed his attention to it. He immediately grasped the bundle and ran up the stairs, intending to throw it out of the building. A burning fuse was attached and as it had nearly reached its end Cole became alarmed and on reaching the top of the stairs dropped his dangerous burden. As it struck the floor it exploded. Cole was stricken down by the concussion and received injuries from which it is not believed he can recover. Two policemen standing near by were thrown down. One of them, named Cox, is fatally injured.

Mr. Green was stricken down and received injuries which necessitated his removal to the Westminster Hospital. He is in a critical condition. Mrs. Green, his wife, and her sister were both stricken down. Their clothing was almost torn from their bodies, and they were cut in a number of places by flying splinters and glass. A number of people were also injured by the scattered debris. The visitors were panic-stricken, and those who were not too severely injured fled in terror from the building. The echo of the explosion had hardly died away when a second report resounded and the buildings were again shaken to their foundations. This second explosion occured in the House of Commons in the other end of the Palace. Fortunately the greater number of visitors, alarmed by the first report, had fled from the building. Of those who had not yet escaped a number were injured either by the force of the concussion or by the fragments of the wreck filling the air. One man 300 yards distant from the spot was stricken down by its force. A workman on a scaffold in the building, who was making some repairs, was thrown to the ground and seriously bruised.

The explosion in the House of Commons occured directly under the strangers' gallery. The gallery was completely wrecked, torn from its fastenings and thrown in fragments to the floor. Great damage was done also in the lobby. The masonry, decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The massive stonework was wrenched from its place, the glass roof of the House of Commons was shattered, the side windows blown out, and a heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery was hurled into the Speaker's chair and crushed it.

GLADSTONE'S SEAT SHATTERED.

Mr. Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces The clock in the House of Commons stopped at precisely 2 13 P. M.

In Westminister Hall the damage is almost as great. All the woodwork in that part of the buildings was shattered, and a wide hole was made through the floor. The peers' gallery was displaced, and even the stonework of the doorways was either pulverized or wrenched from its position. Every pane of glass in the House, and in fact in the entire place, was smashed. The gallery benches were overturned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled.

The great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminster Hall were blown clear off their hinges and thrown to the ground. All the windows on the north and south sides of the immense building were blown to atoms. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof the accumulated dust of years. This as it fell made such a dense cloud that the officers on guard became alarmed and dared not enter the room. In the lobby the splinters were for a time as thick as flakes in a blinding snow-storm. They were propelled in many cases with dangerous force, and cut and ripped the leather from the seats and tore out and scattered the horsehair stuffings all over the House. The statues of King William IV. and of king George IV. were thrown down.

THE TOWER EXPLOSION

The explosion in the Tower of London occurred at 2 o'clock, about ten minutes preceeding those in the Parliament Buildings. It took place on the second floor of that portion of the building known as the White Tower. At the time of its occurrence there were present about sixty visitors, among them many women and children. While they were moving about inspecting the various objects of interest there was a sudden bright flash, a deafening detonation, and the Tower was shaken like a reed. The noise was terrific. The air was filled with fragments of the wreck. Women and children were cut and bruised on the face and hands. They shrieked with terror, and the majority of them were too panic-stricken to attempt an escape. Crowds flocked to the Tower from every direction. Many of the wounded were children, and as they were carried from the building with blood streaming from their pale, terror-stricken faces, the excitement of the vast throng grew boundless. Yells of rage rent the air and cries of "Lynch the villians!" and "Roast the Fiends!" were heard. The lack of a victim on whom they could vent their rage seemed only to increase their mad thirst for revenge. Had there been any one present at whom even suspicion pointed his life would have been a poor purchase.

THE TOWER ON FIRE.

Following the explosion came an outbreak of fire in the Tower. It had gained some little headway before an attempt was made to quench it, but at length some degree of presence of mind returned, and the flames were extinguished.

The explosive agent was deposited in what is known as the Banqueting Hall of the White Tower. This hall is now used as an armory, and in it were stored a large number of Martini rifles, which were destined to be shortly issued to the volunteers. It was behind a rack of these that the deadly compound was placed. The dynamite played its maddest freaks with the rifles, many of them being twisted into the most eccentric shapes imaginable, and their distorted forms were scattered about the apartment in a marvel of confusion. All the glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed out of all semblance to their former selves. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where dynamite lay. Just overhead a similar hole was blown through the roof. The woodwork was set on fire by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the flames they were extinguished. The crown jewels and regalia which are deposited in the Tower are uninjured. One man at the Tower had one of his legs smashed, and another's ear was completely severed from his head. The two have been taken to the hospital, where their wounds have been carefully dressed.

The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows: At the Tower, six injured seriously and fourteen slightly.

At the Parliament buildings, four seriously and ten slightly.

All the persons who were arrested during the afternoon on the suspicion of being implicated in to-day's crimes were released this evening, there being no facts against them sufficient to warrant keeping them in custody. The police are completely nonplused. They are incapable of even forming a theory and appear to be dazed at their own inefficiency to prevent such outrages or to discover their prepetrators when they have been committed.

A long conference was held this evening at Scotland Yard between Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the Principal experts of the Police Department, but no additional arrests have been made.

The fact that an unusual number of ladies visted the Parliament buildings today has given rise to the suspicion that the miscreants who perpetrated the outrages were either women or men in women's disguise. It is now remembered by the attendants about the buildings that parcels were carried by many of the women and that they seemed to bestow unusual care in guarding them.

The favorite theory of the police is that the dynamite which caused the explosion in Westminster Hall, the House of Commons and the Tower was carried to the place in each case concealed under the long cloak of a woman, whose appearance was thus made to resemble that of a woman about to become a mother. A woman in whom this appearance was very noticeable was seen among the visitors at the Tower this afternoon, shortly before the explosion occurred. She was escorted by a tall man with a military air. Neither of them could be found after the gates were closed.

One of the most singular effects of the explosion at the White Tower is noted in the discovery that the concussion displaced the great stone which lay over the tomb of the nephews of Richard III. and exposed the coffins in which their dust reposes, almost in sight of the spot where their eyes were so cruelly put out and their young lives smothered.

Gen. Sir Richard James Dacres, Chief Governor of the tower, speaking of the explosion this afternoon, said: "As a rule there are more American then English visitors to the Tower. In the Winter, however, the proportion is reversed, and this outrage was unfortunately perpetrated in the Winter. It is a pity that there were not some Yankees here to-day. If Mr. Lowell and a few more of them had been here, and had suffered instead of poor little children and women, perhaps the American Nation would be roused to join England in her attempt to crush this hornet's nest.

The one relief to the terrible excitement which agitated the metropolis the whole afternoon was the cablegram sent from Washington announcing the introduction in the United States Senate, by Mr. Edmunds, of a bill aimed at the suppression of the manufacture and possession of dynamite for murderous and treasonable uses abroad. This cablegram contained the text of the bill and the substance of the speech made by Mr. Edmunds in advocacy thereof. It was posted up in front of the cable news office in New Bridge street, and attracted such a crowd that the street was soon blocked, and Ludgate Circus, adjourning, was crowded with people. When the contents of the dispatch were known to the entire crowd, a cheer was given for the United States.

The city is in a frenzied state of excitement to-night. The whole of the police force is on duty, and the troops in and around the city are under arms. Police patrols are stationed everywhere in close proximity to each other, and a cordon of police has been drawn around every public building. Chief Superintendent Williamson, of Scotland Yard, has personally inspected the scenes of the explosions, as have also Inspectors Livingstone and Kelley. Popular indignation ran so high and the clamor of the crowd for some one upon whom to wreak vengeance for the awful crimes of the afternoon was so insistate that the persons arrested on suspicion narrowly escaped lynching when they were set at liberty. Wherever men congregate, at the clubs, the coffee houses, the hotels, on the street, at home, everywhere, the one topic of conversation throughout London, through out the United Kingdom, this evening, has been this last instance of the dynamiter's devilish activity.

Report of the Union Home and Hospital

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1884.

A year ago we resolved to found a Home and Hospital for the poor of the town, experience among them having shown the need of such an institution. Our preliminary meetings were held by Mrs. McNeill's kind invitation at her music rooms, where for several weeks we had full and pleasant attendance. The Odd Fellows then (acknowledging us as fellow laborers) extended to us the courtesy of their hall, where several agreeable meetings were held.

Meanwhile our committees had been actively searching for a suitable house for our permanent establishment and reported in favor of what was known as the Dobbin House; where we secured ten nice, comfortable rooms, which we now occupy, and which we find cool in Summer and easily warmed in Winter, and in whose cheerful dining room, we are glad to say, you, at our monthly meetings are all familiar guests, and where we now find ourselves at this, our first annual meeting.

At our meeting in March, Mrs. Thompson was elected Matron and began her duties about the middle of the month and has since, with fidelity and judgment, discharged the duties of that post, and with the advice of the President and board of counsellors, has observed the most rigid economy compatible with the necessities and comfort of the patients under her charge. The economy has been strict, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, as six hundred and ninety eight dollars have only been expended in paying salaries, servant hire, fuel, lights and all other expenses incident upon maintaining the Institution.

The physicians of the town have been more than kind and generous in their attention to the sick, responding with alacrity to every call, and we owe them thanks, too, for their hearty endorsement of our effort to help the suffering.

Our ministers have had interesting services in the Home, thereby enabling those who would otherwise have been debarred, to have the privilege of worship.

Our subscription list has swelled from small numbers to great, and we can congratulate ourselves upon having been able to adhere as closely as possible to a cash system, thereby incuring no debts; and we hope to begin next month with something ahead.

The number of persons who have had the care of the Home and Hospital during the year has been sixteen. The cases were: One accident case, treated and discharged; three surgical cases, treated and discharged; five cases illness, treated and discharged; one case fever, died; two very ill patients now in the Hospital; two infirm cases in the Home; and two discharged cases still in the Hospital for some weeks longer.

But while we have so much cause for thankfulness for so happily concluding our first year, let us be animated to more earnestness and faithfulness in the prosecution of this work. Let us undertake it as "our mission," something given us providentially to do, not as a mere amiable diversion of a leisure hour, but something to work for unselfishly. Let us attend its meetings, (the magic of numbers is wonderful) keep up with its affairs, know its inmates personally, go to the bedside of the sick and see the weary frame soothed by kind ministrations, not otherwise to be had, and we will surely resolve to do more this coming year than ever before, in the cause of christian benevolence.

The sanctuary in the wilderness was made of the precious jewels of which the Israelites deprived themselves. David would not offer that which cost him nothing. Mary's bag of ointment was "very precious," the "widow's mite" was "half her living."

Let us see to it, we christian women of this enlightened age, that we emulate such examples.

"Do noble things
Not dream them all day long,
Thus making life and that vast forever
One grand sweet song."

IN THE TIME OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.—I returned to Paris in the royal carriage—a large omnibus—the party being M. and Mme. de Morny, M. and Mme. Walewski, and the two ladies in-waiting, one of whom, Mme. de Preux, an American, *nee* Throne, and the Duchesse de Morny, a Russian, just married, smoked all the way in the Empress's face, notwithstanding her plain hints against the proceeding. She is much too good natured to her *entourage*, but enchances her singular beauty by the most natural gayety and fascination of manner. The *genre* of the women about her, with the exception of Mme Walewski, is vile. Their hair is dragged off their faces so tightly that they can hardly shut their eyes, and their scarlet accoutrements, jackets, cloaks, &c., as they happened to be very fair, made an *ensemble* indescribably unbecoming.—*Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs.*

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford not to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS:

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of St. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

NOT AN

ADVERTISING DODGE,

BUT

A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no discontinuance after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOSPITAL—Meeting.
D. H. RAY & CO—A card, &c.
F. W. LINEBACK—Piano Tuning.
J. M. LAMB—Descriptive Catalogue.
W. W. IPARK—Meritorious Article.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Clipper Plow, &c.
MRS. M. E. DYE—Reduced Prices.
WIZARD OIL CO—Concert.

ABOUT TOWN.

BISHOP WATSON.—Bishop Watson will hold divine service in the Episcopal church at Rockfish on Sunday next, Feb. 1.

MR. GEO. W. LAKE.—The people of Fayetteville will regret to learn that this most efficient clerk and courteous gentleman will shortly leave us—having been promoted in the service of the Express company.

THE MASQUE.—The Masked Ball which was intended to be given by the young gentlemen of Fayetteville to-morrow night, has been postponed until Friday of next week—many of the dominoes and costumes ordered not having arrived.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, $2. Each additional charge of $1 for each additional lady under gentleman's escort, may be had of Mr. Max Schlosser.

THE WILSON SHORT CUT.—Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroads, arrived in his private car on Tuesday. He comes to see his road within the limits of the town. This is the most important railroad that can reach Fayetteville, and we trust that our citizens will meet this liberal gentleman and wise railway manager much more than half way—as, indeed, mere self interest would dictate.

The OBSERVER next week will contain a more definite account of the status of this great enterprise.

A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT.—Major D. G. McRae has been appointed street commissioner and general superintendent of bridges, ferries, &c., in this taxing district, by the board of commissioners, and the wisdom of the choice has been already plainly shown in the amount and quality of the work done. The bridges when needing repairs have been repaired, the streets are being leveled, holes filled up, drains opened, and everything under a watchful and intelligent supervision. We would suggest (but not by the Major's request) that when any one sees any work which might escape his attention that it be mentioned at once, for with so large a territory to look after something might be unavoidably overlooked.

THE BIRD OF WISDOM.—Mine host Glover, of the Fayetteville hotel, was presented with a large trained owl by a country friend a few days ago. This owl had been so taught that by giving him a certain amount of rope he would utter his nocturnal howlings at regular intervals, thus constituting a most valuable alarm clock. When, as has recently been the case, the trains departed during the night, all that had to be done was to set him at full length in the office and the clerk would be duly awakened. But nothing works well for any length of time in this world; so, as soon as the owl clock was in due form, the railroad schedule was changed.

INCLEMENT WEATHER.—Last Friday the 23d inst., will long be remembered as one of the most disagreeable of winter's days: sleet fell incessantly during the forenoon and the rain of afternoon froze as it fell. We have heard of many ludicrous incidents in the way of attempted pedestrianism, some of the unfortunate who had to brave the weather having to assume laughable postures to escape an ignominious tumble, going so far in some instances, where the ground was sloping as well as slippery, as to try it on all-fours, a safer plan if not a more graceful attitude than walking erect. They can also claim the right under Darwinian teachings of returning to the customs of primitive man, or that "necessity knows no law."

But we regret to say that laughable incidents were not the only results of the bad weather. In two cases that have come to our knowledge serious accidents befell the parties, one of them, Mr. Jones, the driver of the Rockfish (or Hope Mills) wagon, while returning from town with a loaded wagon, had to get down from his high seat above the load, and while attempting to get up again by putting his foot on one of the singletrees of the wagon, his foot slipped from the ice coated wood and he fell under the wheel, the mules started off and the heavy wagon passed over him with front and rear wheels, crushing in several ribs and breaking an arm and leg. The unfortunate man lay there in his agony in the cold and sleet, alone, from about 5 o'clock in the afternoon until after nine at night, when a fortunate passer-by rescued him from certain death from cold and exposure; for when taken to the nearest house he was found to be almost frozen to death. Being a man of firm constitution he has rallied from the double shock of injuries and exposure and bids fair soon to be completely restored to his former health.

The other accident, also on the 23rd, was that of Miss Margaret McDuffie, of 71st township, who fell on the frozen ground while passing through her yard and seriously fractured her right arm. She too, we are glad to be able to say, is getting along as well as could be expected. These are the only serious accidents in this vicinity that have come to our knowledge, and we trust they are the only ones.

Sundry Observations.

Messrs. R. S. McRae, Thos H. Hardin and Jno. Y. McRae, were in the city this week.

Our Raleigh friends have been waxing merry over the rabbit question for some months, some denouncing others extolling the merits of rabbit flesh, when a Cumberland hunter could have explained that the only way to eat rabbit is in the shape of a rich, highly seasoned stew, and that a few hours after its slaughter. The idea of trying to eat a rabbit after it has been wizened up, both as to flavor and appearance, with salt, is ridiculous; leather would be about as palatable and wholesome.

Messrs. Haigh, Campbell, Pemberton and McNeill have again visited Ore Hill's vicinity, bent on the slaughter of innocent birds. The weather being propitious, they crack shots and game abundant, their success is probably assured.

The river is so high that steamers can ascend for miles above the bridge.

Many persons are possibly unaware that the Chestnut, English Walnut, Pecan, and other nut bearing trees will grow rapidly in this section with a little attention while they are young.

February is nearly at hand. This is the month that witches are said to ride horses at night. The sovereign preventive against which is to nail a horse shoe over the stable door.

Give hens plenty of corn now, and you will have plenty of fresh eggs.

Now is the time to keep up flesh on milch cows. Neglect a cow at this season and it will take months to bring her up again.

Mr. Tillinghast has put a tin mouth piece in the reservoir on Hay St., so placed and constructed as to afford water for man and beast.

The vault for the new bank is being constructed. The fire proof iron door has been built in.

The bricks that are made here are said to be of the most durable quality. The kind of clay they are made of, when thoroughly burnt, never crumbles.

A small wooden hut on the Bank lot on Gillispie St., was accidentally burned last Friday night. A good riddance of an unsightly object.

McNeill's timber yard is replenished by rail and wagon daily, but the building boom keeps the supply from exceeding the frequent demands.

One of our builders stepped out to the brick yard the other day and after looking at the piles and piles of brick, figured a little and then said to the proprietors, "well I guess I will take the lot." So they had to take the trouble to make more or let their other customers go unsupplied.

The city fathers have it under advisement whether or not the erection of wooden awnings shall be forbidden in the future.

Contrast Fayetteville of to-day with what it was a year ago: buildings, business, boom. By January '86 the present improvement will have been so greatly improved on, that what we now rejoice in will be swallowed up by its greater progress.

The railroad boom is waxing greater: every now and then the engineers of the Wilson & Florence projected route will apparently be locating the line through town, and every one will be on the *qui vive* to find out just when and where the road will enter and leave town.

OBITUARY.—We notice in the *Brinkley Argus*, a paper published at Brinkley Arkansas, the death of Doctor John Campbell McKethan, cousin of Mr. A. A. McKethan, of this place, aged 51 years and 11 months.

Doctor McKethan was well known to many of our citizens. He was born near Bluff Church, in this county, attended the Fayetteville Academy until of an age to go to Chapel Hill, where he graduated with honors in the class of P. M. Hale, Kemp P. Battle, and others. In 1854, choosing the profession of medicine, he attended lectures at the Jefferson school of medicine in Philadelphia. Graduating there, he returned to North Carolina and practiced for a time, but in 1859 moved to Fort Bend county, Texas, where he successfully practiced until the breaking out of the late civil war, when he volunteered and was placed in charge of the hospital at Brownsville, Texas. Preferring to be more actively engaged in the struggle, he resigned this position and joined the Texas Rangers. His regiment belonged to the army of Tennessee and was actively engaged in many of the great battles of the four years war. At the close of the war he returned to North Carolina, and there resided until 1870, when he moved to Arkansas, in which State he resided until his death.

For about ten years he successfully practiced medicine, but in 1880, at the solicitation of many friends, his health being impaired, he became the Democratic candidate for Probate Judge of Pike county, Arkansas, was elected and served two years. Declining a re-election at the expiration of his term, he engaged in the newspaper business with his step son, E. B. Kelly, finally locating at Brinkley and publishing the *Argus*.

He was married in 1874 to Mrs. N. N. Kelly, widow of Wm. J. Kelly, by whom he had one son, who died in 1880.

The last years of his life he was a great sufferer, sustaining a fall in 1878 and breaking his hip, from which he never fully recovered.

He filled well whatever position he was called to. A brave soldier, a skillful physician, true christian, affectionate husband, father and friend. Such men are a loss to their family, community and country.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

In the report of the Grand Jury some matters of public interest are referred to as follows:

* * * * * * *

COUNTY FINANCES.

The Jury would direct the attention of the Solicitor to the fact that the law *remains uncomplied with*, which makes it the *plain* duty of the Board of Commissioners to post at the Court House (and also to publish in a newspaper) a complete expose of the county finances, showing all the claims audited, the income of the county from every source, and a statement of the debt of the county. The Jury therefore recommend that the Commissioners be required to comply with the law and to show cause why it has been neglected.

* * * * * * * *

The Jury also call attention to the buildings known as the "Brick Row," hoping that they be indicted as a nuisance.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The Grand Jury inspected this building throughout. They are of the opinion that the necessity for changes and improvements is both imperative and urgent. The condition of the court room, the jury rooms, the offices and the places of deposit for the valuable records are a disgrace to the county. An air of unthrift and dilapidation pervades the interior of the building. There are but few conveniences, no comforts, and much that is disagreeably unpleasant throughout. The public records are crowded into inconvenient and inaccessible places, and are in *hourly* danger of destruction. Should this come about it would prove a public calamity which would precipitate endless litigation and involve in doubt the titles of thousands of dollars worth of property. A fire-proof vault is a necessity for every court house. The arrangement of the court-room is very bad indeed. There is no longer any necessity for the long bench in rear of the Judge's stand. This should have gone with the County Court system. The space assigned to the Bar, the Jury and the Public should be enlarged and more conveniently arranged.

If your Grand Jury were to outline the improvements to this building demanded by the times, it would involve the building of a vault, the conversion of all the up-stairs into a court-room, with the jury rooms and offices below; or it would convert all the space of the first floor into a court room with the offices above. Other necessary improvements would demand that the court-room, jury rooms, offices, &c., should be more comfortably furnished, and that better attention be given to heating and keeping the entire building in order. It is hard on a decent man (who has committed no crime) to compel his attendance on court or jury and then subject him to confinement in those horrible jury rooms or closely pack him, like a perpendicular sardine, in the court room (as at present arranged) until the law takes its course. The repairs and improvements *needed* are so great that the jury are unanimously of the opinion that it would be best to build a new court house at a point nearer the town centre. The improvements they would otherwise insist upon would keep the court house where it is (to the great inconvenience of the public) for all time; and after much money was expended in this way, we would still have an old court house. The jury therefore unanimously recommend that steps be at once taken to get plans for a new court house, and that it shall be constructed as soon as possible at a cost of not over $10,000, and at some point nearer to the business centre of the town.

The above report was unanimously adopted by the seventeen jurors who were present when the vote was taken.

F. R. ROSE, Foreman.

DIED.

HATCHER.—On the 22d inst., AMELIA HATCHER, infant daughter of William and Margaret Hatcher, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Two little cousins sick alike,
Amelia and Esther lying low,
Death hovers o'er, prepared to strike,
While all in terror await the blow.

Suspense is o'er, the blow is given,
Amelia taken and Esther spared;
One baby soul lives safe in heaven,
And the door shut as the other neared.

Who should grieve or who rejoice
Is a secret revealed in the "By and by;"
To neither joy or grief give voice,
Nor foolishly question, "How or why"

This world, we know, is trial and care;
If death means peace and rest and bliss,
Better, far, our darling there—
Who would call her back to this?

So, parents stricken and those he spares,
Bow your full-tried human hearts,
God feeds the sparrows and counts our hairs,
As well as guides Death's fatal darts.

Sweet comfort take, and look to him;
He will heal and bless your woe;
In time will purge your vision dim.
And you will know why this is so.
Biblical Recorder please copy.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	9@10	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	100@110
CHICKENS—	17½@25	SALT—	1.00@1.10
EGGS—	17@18	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7¾@8¼
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 21—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.05 cts. for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CHILD CAN'T SLEEP. AN ARMY of worms is eating it up. One dose of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and save its life. Only 25 cents a bottle or five for one dollar.

All in the Line of Nature.

There is nothing in the line of magic or mystery about that wonderful and popular medicine, Parker's Tonic. It is simply the best and most scientific combination possible of the essential principles of those vegetable curatives which act powerfully and directly on the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. But there neither is, nor will be, any successful imitation of it. It is all the time curing those who had despaired of ever getting well. For yourself, your wife and children.

So Near and Yet so Far.

A story of a clerk in a Main st. store, who had a dollar to invest in the late drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. Two tickets were presented to him, Nos. 58,282, and 58,280. Undecided, he concluded to spend his cash for ticket No. 58,280. This decision cost him $14,940. The moral is, when in doubt on a question that can be decided for $1, always give yourself the benefit of the doubt. Purchase both tickets.—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, Dec. 20.

Don't Look Like a Wreck.

"When a man is going down hill everybody is ready to give him a kick." Yes, that is so. It is sad, but natural. Why, many a man and woman, seeking employment, would have got it if their hair hadn't been so thin and gray. One bottle of Parker's Hair Balsam is then the best investment. It stops falling hair, promotes new growth and restores color. Clean, highly perfumed, not a dye. A great improvement over any similar preparation, and sold at the low price of 50c.

Skin Diseases.

I have a little daughter seven years old, who for the last four years has been afflicted with a peculiar skin eruption on the face and one hand. I have tried seven or eight physicians, among them the best in California and in this province, but to no purpose. The child kept growing worse. Fortunately, I saw a statement in a St. Paul, Minn., paper, of a cure of a disease similar to that of my child. It was effected by Swift's Specific. I secured six bottles, and commenced giving it to my little girl. In less than one week this terrible disease, which had baffled all the known remedies within reach, began to disappear. She has been taking it three months—is perfectly well, and her skin is as clear as wax.

G. A. SMITH
Trenton, Ontario Province, Canada.
March 28, 1884.

What a Minister Says.

Extreme weakness and general debility, produced by exposure and over-work attendant upon my duties, were gradually developing into an utter prostration of my system. Adopting the suggestions of intimate friends, who had experienced relief in similar cases by taking Swift's Specific, I now find myself restored to a perfect condition of health and strength. Accept my fervent wishes for your continued prosperity in your well chosen and successful method for relieving those who suffer.

REV. B. STOCKTON, D. D.,
Stillwater Place, Stamford, Conn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 107 William Street,
New York.

A Meritorious Article.

The recent damp weather has been very injurious to Pianos, Organs and walnut furniture, causing it to discolor and damaging it in other ways. German Piano and Organ Polish will be found a valuable article in removing troubles of this kind. A bottle sent to your address, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. For sale by
W. W. IPARK, Fayetteville, N. C.,
formerly 335 Church st., Lancaster, Pa.
103-1m

D. H. RAY & CO.

Return thanks to the people of Fayetteville who rendered such important service to them in the removal of their goods in the late fire.

They will be found hereafter at their old stand, with a full line of the best groceries—for keeping which thier reputation is well-established.

1t

Hospital Meeting.

A Regular Monthly Meeting of the Union Home and Hospital will be be held this (Thursday) afternoon, Feb. 5, at 3½ o'clock.

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
jan. 29, 1885 103-tf

Piano Tuning.

I EXPECT TO BE IN FAYETTEVILLE early in February, and will attend to Tuning and Repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at McNeill's Music Store.
jan. 29-tf E. W. LINEBACK.

CONCERT.

The Wizard Oil Troupe

have kindly consented to give a

CONCERT AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

IN WILLIAMS HALL

for the benefit of the

FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Programme, &c., in next week's OBSERVER.

☞ After the concert in Williams Hall there will be a Hop in Fayetteville Hall, given by Dr. Chas. Armour complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Glover, who extend a cordial invitation to their friends to participate in the dance without further invitation. 103-1t

SMOKERS

will find it to their interest to call and see the nice line of

FINE CIGARS

Kept by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

SMOKE

THE SHIELD CIGAR,

THE L. Q. C. L,

THE NO. 11

Or SOLID BASIS.

REMEMBRANCE

is a very fine Havana filler, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Hay Street.
103-tf

The Halbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

Plows! Plows! Plows!

"CLIPPER"

For sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

Agents at Fayetteville.

Let every farmer provide himself with a sufficient number of these Plows. They cannot be beat.

Dealers will do well to give this notice proper attention.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.
Jan 22, 1885 103-

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞ Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike now while the iron is hot. Address BULLETT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.
Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74-1y

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES. § Just
BLAINE and LOGAN. § Ready.
712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full-page Illustrations.

TILDEN, CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS
774 Royal octavo pages; 35 full-page Illustrations.

Best Terms ever offered to Agents. Outfit Free, and all Freight Paid.
Address H. S. GOODPEED & CO.,
New York or Chicago.
Oct 16, 1884 89-1y

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000. ☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 10th, 1885—177th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dllars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	12,000
5	do	2000	10 000
10	do	1000	10 000
20	do	500	10 000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 15, 1885. 101-4t

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

MILLINERY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS

For Cash only.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, COME AND

Bring the Money!

A NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE
25 Cent HATS; Also 5 and 10 Cent Goods.

Scraps for Crazy Patchwork.

jan. 29-tf Mrs. DYE, 17 Hay St.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 99tf

IN THE FASHION.

GEO. BRANDT

"To be in the Fashion,"

offers his entire stock of goods

—STRICTLY—

AT NEW YORK COST,

which includes a FULL LINE of

Ziegler Brothers' Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing at 10 per cent. less than cost.

The public generally are cordially invited to call and examine my stock, compare prices and make their purchases.

☞ This is the

ONLY OPPORTUNITY

now offered the community to provide for their family wants at

New York Cost.

The above proposition stands for

30 DAYS ONLY.

GEO. BRANDT.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN.

With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

Valuable Mill Property

FOR SALE IN HARNETT CO., N. C.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Harnett County, made at Fall Term, 1884, in the case of W. S. Chaffin vs. A. J. Kivett and wife, E. A. Kivett, S. N. Parker and others, the undersigned, appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will expose at public sale on

Tuesday, February 17th, 1885,

being Tuesday of Court week, at the Court House in Lillington, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., that valuable real estate known as Kivett's Mill, Gin, &c., situated on the south bank of Upper Little River, in Harnett county, N. C., together with all privileges and appurtenances, including 13½ acres of land, more or less; also six acres of land covered with water lying in the slough between said mill and the dam, the boundaries of which are to be as the water may stand at the highest point; also one-half acre at the south end of said mill dam on the said river for the purpose of getting dirt for said dam and for other purposes, and the privilege of a road to the dam for ingress and egress.

Terms cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
Jan 12, 1885. 102-4t Commissioner.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Drake, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This January 14th, 1884.

THOMAS H. McNEILL,
102 4t Administrator of Thomas Drake, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day been duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Jones, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 23d, 1885. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. M. HODGES,
Adm'r of J. A. Jones.
Dec 23, 1884 99-6w

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical and Scientific Academy, with Military Organization and Discipline.

THE SPRING TERM of 1885 will begin the second Monday, the 12th day of January

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for board and tuition the same as heretofore.

Send for Catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

NORTH CAROLINA---CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A. A. McKethan
vs.
John B. Broadfoot, Guardian of the infant heir of James B. Broadfoot, dec'd, and Mrs. Mary Broadfoot.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

The foregoing action was begun and is now pending in the Superior Court of said County, and the purpose of the same is to enforce a purchase money *lien* for money advanced by the plaintiff, as purchase money for the lot of land, with dwelling situated thereon, on Dick street in the town of Fayetteville, adjoining the "Mullins lot," it being the same, which was the last residence of Mrs. Marseline Waddell, and where she lived and died. The object of this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the plaintiff's action will affect the title to the foregoing described real estate, it being alleged that the same is liable for the money so advanced by him, and this action is to enforce the plaintiff's demand.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
Jan. 7th, 1885. Plaintiff's Attorney.
101-

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a special proceeding entitled J. A. Lilly and others, *ex parte*, we will, on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1885, at the Court House door in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a tract of LAND belonging to the estate of H. Lilly, deceased, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, on both sides of Big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Tate & Dewey, J. W. William-on and others, containing 148 acres more or less, and being the same land on which B. F. Smith now resides, and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly by Walter Brem and others by Deed dated 24th December, 1877, and registered in Book 18, page 71, Register of Deeds' office for Mecklenburg county.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, secured by notes with approved security, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum until purchase money shall be paid in full.

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Jan. 2, 1885. Commissioners.
101 ts

TRY

IDEAL WHITE SOAP

For the Toilet or Laundry.

IDEAL WHITE SOAP, being made from pure cocoanut and refined cotton seed oils, contains no animal grease or fat whatever.

For the laundry it is unexcelled, and for the toilet it will be found equal to the imported castile.

☞ A fine silver-plated tea-spoon given to every purchaser of a bar of this soap.

E. T. McKETHAN,
Sole Agent for Fayetteville.
Jan 8-100 tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Spring Term will begin January 7th, and close June 11th, 1885.

TERMS:

Tuition in College Classes per month,	$5 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department "	2 50 to 3 00
Tuition in Business Course "	3 50
Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-Writing (extra) each, per Term,	12 50
Board, including furnished room, per month,	9 00 to 10 00

Particular attention will be paid to the Natural Sciences, English, Literature, and the Business Course.

The Faculty, now composed of seven men, are specialists in their respective departments, and, with additional improved apparatus and appliances, are prepared to meet the demands of the educational interests of the Church and patrons of the Institution.

For Catalogue and particulars address
PROF. J. F. HEITMAN,
Trinity College, Randolph Co., N. C.
Jan'y 8, 1885 14

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 4, 1884 96tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1y

(Continued from 1st paye.)

but with railroads there is no competition, and if one is built now and then with any such view, it is soon destroyed by combinations for mutual profit. That this is a crying evil and calls loudly for a remedy is known in the agitations on this subject for the last ten years, not only in the halls of Congress, but in all the State legislatures That the legislature has the power to control and regulate these corporations, and that it is their duty if not done by the corporate authorities themselves, to remedy the wrongs, will hardly admit of a doubt. The great question, and the one that presents the only difficulty to my mind is, how shall a law be formed so as to meet the difficulty fully, and at the same time save to the railroads whatever of right and privilege is necessary to their preservation and legitimate profit? The national House of Representatives, after many years of discussion and deliberation, has recently passed a bill which, to a large majority of that House, seems to be a very proper bill for beginning, yet there are a large number of wise and experienced statesmen in the minority, and elsewhere outside of Congress, who believe the bill is impracticable and if practicable puts in jeopardy the existence of these corporations. But it is to be as an experiment, and liable to be amended hereafter as time and experience may dictate. These corporations best understand their business, and are certainly best qualified to know what should be done and how to do it. They cannot fail to see that something must be done. The people are aroused and determined. Congress and the legislatures but reflect the will of the people and the profound interest they feel in the subject. Will they do it? The wisdom which looks to the best interests of the roads, the good of the people and to the harmony and good feeling between these clashing interests demand it. But if they fail and nothing is done, the agitation will go on increasing day by day until the people will force from unwilling hands that justice which if voluntarily granted would have been gladly accepted in a spirit of compromise, leaving no sting behind.

We have made little or no progress in our public roads for nearly one hundred years, and the subject in its importance is second to none in the State. If we build great railroads and improve our national water way, then we must reach them by turnpikes and other good roads in the mountains and elsewhere, until all the productions in every part of the State will find an easy and safe way to the markets of the world. As the arteries to the body, the rivers to the ocean and as the springs and smaller streams to the rivers, so are the public roads to the railroads and water ways in sustaining the trade and commerce of the world. Our system is old and sadly defective, and through all these years has been most sadly neglected. There must be amendment. The people will demand it. Communications have been received from some of the wisest and most experienced of our statesmen urging attention to the question. I cannot go into detail, but I must be permitted to hope that this legislature will make a beginning, and to suggest that at least part of the convict force should be reserved and applied through the counties to this purpose, to be continued year after year until we have a complete network of good roads leading from every neighborhood in the State to the railroads, waterways and markets of the world.

The pardoning power is one of the prerogatives of the State executive. In some of the States a board of pardon is provided before whom all applications must first come, and upon their recommendation be submitted to the Governor. This power is so liable to be abused, and has been so much abused, that I am inclined to think that such a provision is wise, and perhaps the best possible safeguard against individual bias, personal weakness and any other improper considerations. Under such a law the board must recommend to the Governor, but there can be no pardon without a concurrence of the board and the executive. A pardon always comes in contact with the judgment of the law. The law says the penalty must be enforced, the pardon says that it shall not be and is in fact a nullification of justice as meted out by our courts. As a general thing it is much better that the judgment of the law should stand. The courts are provided, judges learned in the law and conscientious in discharge of duty are appointed, able and wise counsellors are secured for the prosecution and defence, and twelve good men from the body of the county are summoned and sworn to do justice between the prisoners at the bar and the State. The witnesses are brought in and compelled to testify in the presence of the court and the hearing is usually calm, patient, faithful and without prejudice. After instructions on the law these twelve good men, the peers of the prisoner, decide the facts. If the law expounded is wrong or doubtful, there is an appellant court to which the prisoner can resort. If, after all, the man is found guilty and judgment pronounced, this judgment, except in rare cases, should not be set aside. The pardoning power, wherever lodged, must in no sense be regarded as an appellate court. As to matters of fact and law that arise and are decided on the trial, the courts must be the final arbiters, and if the judgment is set aside at all, it should be as Lieber in his "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" says, in the exercise of a conciliatory power to protect only in cases when essential justice demands it against law, or for very special and peculiar reasons: "Justice being the end of all civil government and law the means to obtain it, the pardoning power is necessary in order to protect the citizens against the latter. Whenever in the peculiar combinations and circumstances it militates with the true end of the State, that is, with justice itself, in such cases pardon may be granted, but even then it should be done only after the most patient and thoughtful investigation. The arbitrary, frequent and loose exercise of the pardoning power would be disastrous in the extreme, impairing, in its consequences, love of justice, confidence in the courts, respect for the law and our high veneration for the trial by jury."

Our loyalty to the Union is even now often questioned, but mainly by those who for political purposes seek to agitate and perpetuate the hatreds of the war. Nearly twenty years ago the people of this State met in convention and adopted the following clauses as a part of their constitution:

Art. 1 Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of the American nation; and that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts from whatever source or upon whatever pretext to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion hereof can have any binding force.

The infant of two years of age then is now a man and a voter, yet in all that time I challenge our traducers to produce a single word or act from one who was a true representative of Southern thought and feeling inconsistent with these declarations. We were solid when they were made, we are solid now in their support. For the last 16 years we have had no candidates from the South for President or Vice-President, but contented ourselves, even while controlling 152 electoral votes with a selection from Northern States and from men who fought in the war on the other side. It mattered not to us from what locality they hailed, provided they were men who believed that all the States were equal and each State an essential part of the Union. Wasted by the war, we desired an honest government economically administered. Weak comparatively in political power, our highest interest and safety lay, as we believed, in a restored Union and a strict construction of the constitution. To accomplish these high purposes the white men of the State, and I may say of the entire South, presented in every election a united and solid front. For years we struggled against numbers, power, wealth and passion and struggled without success, almost without hope, but a new era has dawned upon our entire country and the day of her redemption draweth nigh. In the great contest just ended, so important were the issues involved that the South, with all of the great Middle States except one, with the great States of Connecticut in New England and Indiana in the Northwest, united together in a holy alliance, to give them success. Men everywhere, trampling upon all considerations of party interest or sectional power, succeeded, as we gladly believe, in bringing into power an administration that will restore the Union of our fathers based upon the constitution, the equality of the States and the affections of the people. All hail! to the new Union thus restored! All hail! to the patriotic men without distinction of party or section who accomplished it. May it live in every heart and without the loss of a single star, now, henceforth and forever. And now, in discharge of the high duties which devolve upon me, I invoke the aid of all the co-ordinate branches of the government; I invoke the sympathy, indulgence and support of this great people and especially do I invoke wisdom, knowledge and strength from on high, that I may go in and out before this people in the fear of God and so conduct myself in my great office, that my administration may redound to his glory and the honor and welfare of this people.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislature—The Salaries Bill—Fayetteville Bonds—Senator Vance.

RALEIGH, January 19, 1885.

The Legislature is now earnestly getting down to work—that is, to the consideration of the large amount of work it has been accumulating since the session begun—and the indications are that useful, conservative legislation will be the result. There are more young men in this body than usual, and few of them seem to evince a disposition to display their oratorical powers or to indulge in the spread eagle style of statesmanship.

Few measures of general importance have thus far been considered, most of them being yet in the hands of the committees. The bill to increase the salaries of the State officers led to lively debate in the Senate, and the friends of the measure sustained themselves bravely. But the sentiment of the Legislature, "by a large majority," was against the increase, and the opposition planted themselves upon the constitutional objections, and the bill went down with but one vote in the affirmative. It is thought the bill will yet become a law applicable to future incumbents, but I doubt it, for the present Legislature will hardly undertake to relieve its successor in a matter involving, it may be, the condemnation of the people.

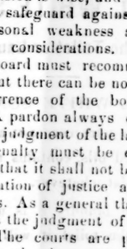
Yesterday your active and influential Senator, Mr. Troy, introduced a bill to extend the time within which the holders of bonds of the former town of Fayetteville may accept the terms of compromise offered them. Mr. Troy has introduced quite a number of important bills, and he is the man to work them through successfully.

An effort was made in the Senate yesterday to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction of the offense of carrying concealed weapons, but it failed. The pistol must go, it would seem.

A bill is before the Senate for the revival of the whipping post in certain cases. It will hardly pass, so long as our public roads so badly need mending, especially as a bill to work the roads by direct taxation has been rejected.

Senator Vance was re-elected to-day and will be tendered a reception on his arrival from Washington this evening. Preparations are being made for the inauguration of Gov. Scales to-morrow, and if the weather holds good our city will be lively for one day more.

A POSSIBLE DERIVATION OF "NEWS."—"The word is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective new. In former years (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus;



importing that those papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, and from this practice is derived the term of newspaper."—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Article "News."*

The Two Camels.

A neighbor owns two camels, beasts of price
And promise, destined each to go, next week,
Swiftly and surely with his merchandise
From Nishapur to Sebzevah, no truce
To tramp, but travel, spite of sands and drouth,
In days so many, lest they miss the Fair.
Each falls to meditation o'er his crib
Piled high with provender before the start.
Quoth this: "My soul is set on winning praise
From goodman lord and master—hump to hoof,
I dedicate me to his service. How?
Grass, purslane, lupines, and I know not what,
Crammed in my manger? Ha, I see—I see!
No, master, spare thy money! I shall trudge
The distance and yet cost thee not a doit
Beyond my supper on this moldy bran."
"Be magnified. Oh master, for the meal
So opportunely liberal!" quoth that.
"What use of strength in me but to surmount
Sands and simooms, and bend beneath thy bales
No knee until I reach the glad bazaar?
Thus I do justice to thy fare: no sprig
Of toothsome chervil must I leave unchewed!
Too bitterly should I reproach myself
Did I sink down in sight of Sebzevah,
Remembering how the merest mouthful more
Had heartened me to manage yet a mile!"
And so it proved: the too-abstemious brute
Midway broke down, his pack rejoiced the thieves,
His carcase fed the vultures: not so he
The wisely thankful, who, good market drudge,
Let down his lading in the market place,
No damage to a single pack. Which beast
Think ye, had praise and patting and a brand
Of good-and-faithful-servant fixed on flank?
So, with thy squeamish scruple,—what imports
Fasting or feasting? Do thy day's work, dare
Refuse no help thereto,—since help refused
Is hindrance sought and found. Win but the race—
Who shall object "He tossed three wine cups off,
And, just at starting, Lilith kissed his lips?"

—*Fershtah's Fancies—Robert Browning*

Senator Vance on Sherman.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Hawley's resolution noted in the OBSERVER of the 15th, Governor Vance said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—As the Senate will probably pass this resolution and place upon its records an unofficial paper, filed in the war department by General W. T. Sherman, which contains statements affecting certain persons, it is but right and proper that all persons so affected should be heard in the same form. As one thus interested, I desire to notice some statements made in that communication to the war department. In order that I may not be misinterpreted I have placed in writing the material portions of what I desire to say, which shall be very brief.

It is understood and, I believe, not denied, that in a speech made not long since in St. Louis, Mo., General Sherman said he had seen a letter written by Mr. Jefferson Davis to a Governor of a Southern State during the war, now a Senator, in which Mr. Davis threatened the coercion of any Southern State that should attempt to secede from the Confederacy. As there are, I believe, three Senators at least on this floor who were Governors of Southern States during the war, myself being one, I immediately on the appearance of that statement denied through the *Post* of this city, that any such letter had ever been received by me. The newspapers soon afterwards stated that General Sherman had been interviewed as to my denial and had stated that he had not alluded to me as the person to whom the alleged letter had been addressed. I very naturally thought that this denial at both ends of the line had concluded the matter so far as I was concerned; but it seems not.

Concerning this I have the following observations to make:

1. That no letters or documents of a public character were ever left at my residence in the Governor's mansion, while I was Governor, at any time.

2. No clerk or secretary of mine ever used as a repository for my correspondence a "copy-book;" all official or public letters being first copied in the letter-book required by law to be kept in the executive office, and then bound into bundles and placed in the files, where they remain to this day.

3. General Sherman did not find in that copy book "the particular letter of Mr. Davis to which he referred in his St. Louis speech," for the simple reason that there was no such letter there.

3. I aver most positively, on the honor of a gentleman and an American Senator, that no letter containing such a threat was ever received by me from Mr. Jefferson Davis. All letters from him to me of any nature are to be found copied in the letter-books of the executive department of North Carolina, now in the war department in this city.

The reasons given by General Sherman by way of corroborating his statement are such as would scarcely be relied upon by a respectable lawyer. He says he paid "little attention to it at the time," and does not say that he ever saw it afterward; and further, that Mr. Davis was then himself a fugitive, and his opinions had little or no importance! It was, perhaps, the little attention given to the opinions of an unimportant man that enabled him to remember so well the contents of the letter in which they were expressed after the lapse of nearly twenty years! The suggestion as to the probable fate of that mysterious letter, that it was burned in the great fire in Chicago, is a mere apology for its non-production, which at the same time contradicts the idea of its importance; for had it been such as he says it was, it would certainly have found its way to the public files.

But there is another matter averred by General Sherman that more nearly concerns me, and to which I shall briefly ask the attention of the Senate.

It may be that Northern gentlemen who were on the victorious side during the civil war cannot properly appreciate the feelings and sentiments of those who were on the side of misfortune and defeat. They seem to regard it as quite a sin that we do not readily join in the denunciations of him who was our leader in the war, and hasten to condemn him on all occasions as the surest way of excusing our conduct and commending ourselves to the good opinion of our late opponents. Surely no man of even the slightest sense of honor could respect a Southern man who would thus debase himself. Surely the most flagrant and rampant trafficker in the issues of sectional hatreds would prefer an adversary who walked upright on his feet to the one who crawled upon his belly. If not, what must be thought of his own manhood?

Now, sirs, be it known to you, that those of us who pledge our faith to each other for the establishment of the Confederacy gave up all for which we contended when it failed, retaining to ourselves only one solitary satisfying reflection, and that was that we had at least served our country faithfully, honestly and devotedly, as we understood it.

This satisfaction General Sherman's statement would to some extent take from me, and this it is, sir, which I resent. It is well known that I was drawn into secession unwillingly; it is also well known that in regard to many of the details of administration I was at variance with the authorities of the Confederate government; but it is equally well known, I hope, that, after my own honor was engaged and the honor of my native State, there never was an hour during all that unhappy time in which I did not give every energy of my body, mind and soul to the success of the cause to which I had pledged my allegiance. General Sherman, professing high respect for me, for which I thank him, thinks, perhaps, that he does me a kindness and commends me to the people of the country by holding out the idea that I was disaffected while Governor toward the cause for which I was ostensibly fighting, and that I was anxious to separate myself and State from the Confederacy, but was restrained by fear. Sir, I want no man's respect or good-will based on the supposed virtues of treason to my country and the desertion of my associates. The good-will of a man who would respect these traits in another is not worth picking up from the dust of the common highways. General Sherman says that the commissioners whom I sent to meet him as he approached Raleigh, to wit, ex-Governor Swain and ex-Governor Graham and Surgeon-General Warren, told him that I wanted to make separate terms for the State, but "was afraid of Jeff Davis." I do not believe it. It can not be true. The two gentlemen first named are dead; they were eminent North Carolinians, of most exalted character in all respects, and most especially for truth. They knew I was faithful to the Confederacy. They knew that I was not afraid of opposing Mr. Davis, when I differed from him, because they had seen me constantly doing it, and they never told General Sherman or any other living man the contrary of what they knew to be true as perfectly as any men in North Carolina.

The other commissioner, Dr. Edward Warren, was surgeon-general of the State of North Carolina, is now living, and is an eminent physician in Paris. His statement would surely carry as much proof of what was said there as that of the witness cited to prove that there was talk about camp of "the desire of Governor Vance and other State officials to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy, but they were afraid of Jeff Davis and wanted protection." True it is that I sent a commission to him under a flag of truce to ask protection, not separate terms for the people of my State, but at the moment the war was virtually ended, Lee had surrendered, Richmond had fallen, President Davis and his official household were fugitives, and Gen. Johnston, commanding the last remnant of an army devoted to the South, was about to march westward, no one knew whither, and uncover the capital of the State. With his consent and approbation that embassy was sent, and through his lines under his permit it went. Before its return Raleigh was uncovered and I had left to join Mr. Davis, at Charlotte, where the surrender of Gen. Johnston was authorized and the finality of things brought about. Then and there I took my leave of Mr. Davis and the Confederacy, and went back with his full approbation to share the fate of my people.

Gen. Sherman finds an explanation of my failure to await the return of my embassy in the contents of the mysterious letter—that I was afraid of Davis, then a fugitive without an army. Bold enough he says I was to send an embassy to the enemy, but I was afraid to await its return! Was ever conclusion more absurd? The reason why I did not wait was that I had been told my embassy, after passing through the Confederate lines, had been captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry, promptly robbed of their personal effects, and taken before Gen. Sherman as prisoners. Not returning up to midnight of the day on which they were sent, I concluded this to be true, and left with the retreating troops. How well and how faithfully I served the Lost Cause the country knows. My own people, sir, about whose opinion I am most concerned, will wonder that anybody can be found to question it.

Mrs. Gaines.

The story of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, who died a few days ago at New Orleans, is as romantic as any that ever was conceived by the novelist, and she herself was an object of peculiar interest as the claimant in one of the most celebrated law cases of the century. The basis of her claim was a will said to have been made, but never found, by which her father, Daniel Clark, bequeathed to her real estate in the city of New Orleans, worth at present, it is said, over $50,000,000.

From the time of her marriage, at the age of 20, to Mr. W. W. Whitney, until her recent death, at the age of 80, Mrs. Gaines made this lawsuit the chief business of her life. When about 35 years of age she was left a widow with three young children, having up to this time been unsuccessful in litigation. Before many years, however, she was befriended by an old friend of her father, Gen. E. P. Gaines, whom she married. With his assistance and money she renewed her efforts to gain her case. Three times it was carried to the Supreme Court on questions of practice, but in 1848, sixteen years after the original case was brought, Mrs. Gaines gained a victory, the United States Supreme Court deciding in her favor and giving her a right to four-fifths of Clark's estate. But the victory was a barren one, and Mrs. Gaines soon found that she would have to bring suits against each of the owners of the disputed lands in succession. When her suit against the executors went up to the Supreme Court, Mrs. Gaines, at the end of nineteen years, found herself non-suited.

In 1849 her second husband, Gen. Gaines, died, and she was left to fight her battles alone. She did not appear to be dismayed, however, and began a new suit. Just as the war broke out she seemed about to realize the fruits of victory, but a stop was put for four years to all proceedings. After the war, Mrs. Gaines renewed her litigation in its various phases till, finally, the city of New Orleans was made a defendant. The suits in New Orleans had been pushed to a point where, it is claimed, her rights had been legally sanctioned, but there were many technicalities that prevented her from enjoying them. A suit against the city of New Orleans is now pending before the Supreme Court. This involves about $200,000. The judgment she obtained in New Orleans entitled her not only to the property, but to rents, &c., during the time she was kept out of its possession. As the deeds were warranted by the city of New Orleans, the city defended the suits, and, meanwhile, it is said, the persons owning the different pieces of property had so arranged that there was nothing in their possession from which she could recover the sums due her. She then began action against the city. The long litigation has acted like a blight upon certain quarters of the city of New Orleans, checking all improvements. Mrs. Gaines, it is said, was offered $1,000,000 for her pretensions by a New York syndicate a few years ago, but refused it.

One would imagine that she would greet the approach of death with gladness, as a welcome release from the multitudinous vexations of the law. Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing, Charles O'Conor and Judah P. Benjamin were engaged on one side or the other of the case, and it is said that Mrs. Gaines once argued her own case before the Supreme Court against Daniel Webster.

A contemporary says of Mrs. Gaines:—"All the years of law were also years given to charity, to art, and to society by her, and none of the duties of mother, grandmother or great grandmother were ever neglected. Sorrow and tragedy and disease punctuated her experience. Statesmen, presidents, diplomats and heroes were her intimate friends for over sixty years. All the dreams of romance seem prosaic beside the realities of the life of this little lady, who was less than five feet high, less than 100 pounds in weight, but who in her body held a mind that was stored with unusual powers and courage worthy of that of 'the indomitable heart of Armand Richelieu.'"

A Washington dispatch says:—"Of course the great suit of Myra Clark Gaines will go on just the same as before her death. Her son-in-law, Mr. Christmas, who was with her when the will was signed, will push the suit. He seems to have been a great favorite with the little queer old woman. When he quarrelled with her own son and killed him in her own house, she did not cast him off, but seemed anxious for his acquittal, sitting by his side in the court-room and counselling in his behalf. She was a pretty good lawyer, was this woman. She had been at law half a century, and had herself followed every step in her famous case—or rather large number of cases. Belva Lockwood cites her as being the first woman in this country to argue a case in court. Years ago she had some important case in the court, and, her lawyer failing to appear at the proper moment, she took the matter in her own hands, and made a strong and concise legal argument in her own behalf."

Reduction in the Cost of Living.

The *American Grocer* publishes a table, taken from its own files, showing the average wholesale prices for each year since 1870 of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, pork, lard, butter, cheese, wheat and wheat flour, corn and canned goods—the principal articles which go to make up the daily living of the average family. The list begins with sugar, showing a gradual decline in the price of that staple. Crushed sugar averaged 14¼ cents and granulated 13 cents per pound for the year 1870. The former was quoted at the beginning of the present year at 6½ and the latter at 5¾, a falling off of more than fifty per cent. all around. A notable element in the reduction in cost of sugar is to be found in the changes of methods of refining. It cost 4 cents per pound to refine sugar in 1870; now one-half cent or less. Fair Rio coffee in bond was worth about 12 cents in gold in 1870; now less than 10 cents. Good medium Japan tea averaged from 56 to 59 cents during 1870; at present it is worth from 19 to 20. Carolina rice, which was quoted then from 7¼ to 7⅞, according to quality is now rated at from 4⅞ to 6 cents. Mess pork, which in 1870 was worth $26.88, is now less than $13. Lard, then worth 15½ cents, is now quoted below 7. The average wholesale price of butter fifteen years ago was from 32 to 35 cents; during 1884, 20 to 23. Cheese, which sold then at 17½ to 18½, is now quoted at from 12¼ to 12¾ cents per pound. No. 1 Shore mackerel, worth then from $29 to $30 per barrel, is worth at present $23, and George's Bank codfish has fallen from $8.50 to $4.50.

Leaving these articles and coming down to the matter of bread-stuffs, we find that Milwaukee Club wheat, worth $1 29½ per bushel in 1870, had fallen to 82 cents at the close of 1884. Extra State flour had fallen from $5.50 to $3.10 per barrel, and Western mixed corn from $1 per bushel to 59 cents. In the article of canned goods, which have come into general use, tomatoes have fallen from $2 10 per dozen cans in 1870 to from 75 to 60 cts. in 1884. Maine corn was then quoted at $3; now at from 90 cents to $1 20 per dozen. Peaches have dropped from an average of $4 per dozen then to about $1.65 now. Cove oysters from $1.50 to $1, and Columbia River salmon from $1.82½ to $1.27½.

The Philadelphia *Times*, which has examined the *Grocer's* tables, says that in most of the articles in this list the decline has been gradual and uniform, the present prices being the lowest reached during the fifteen years included in the comparison. This is especially true of sugar, tea, coffee, rice, codfish, wheat and wheat flour and canned goods. Pork, lard, butter and cheese and corn were lower than at present for a short period during part of the years 1878 and 1879. It must be borne in mind that the prices quoted above are the average wholesale prices for the years named, and not the prices the consumer has paid the retailer. In most instances, however, the retail price has fallen in as great a proportion, and probably greater, as the retailers are generally making smaller profits than in 1870.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

SIX SHADES IN FAVOR THIS SEASON.—The fashionable colors for the season are steel blue, grape red, chestnut, mushroom, autumn meadow green and twilight pink.—*Harper's Bazar.*

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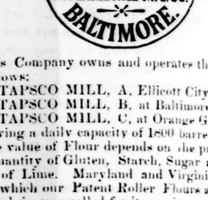

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PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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